

JOB WORK
The Neatest, The Best,
At the Gazette Office.

Reno Evening Gazette.

ENVELOPES
Printed Cheaper than
the Cheapest.

VOL. XXIX.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

NO. 183.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidates can't be inserted under this head for \$5, payable in advance.

For Constable.

S. W. UPSON HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for Constable of Reno Township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Commissioner.

JAMES SULLIVAN ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for Long Term County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For County Clerk.

W. A. FOGG HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Sheriff.

W. H. CAUGHLIN ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Short Term Commissioner.

W. M. MERRILL ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for Short Term Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Commissioner.

R. W. PARRY HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself for the office of long term Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Commissioner.

D. A. O'CONNOR HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself for the office of County Commissioner (long term), subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Commissioner.

W. P. McLAUGHLIN HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for County Commissioner (long term), subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

County Clerk.

H. W. HIGGINS HEREBY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For County Clerk.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF as a candidate for the office of Clerk of Washoe County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

ORLANDO EVANS.

C. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,

Vegetables, Fish and Oysters

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Crockery.

We carry a fine assortment of FANCY GROCERIES.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Reno Soda Works and Granite Saloon.

J. G. KERTH,

Successor to George Becker.

Beer by the Glass, Quart, Bottle or Keg at shortest notice.

Lager Beer of the best quality always on hand. Orders from the country receive prompt attention.

Commercial Row - Reno, Nevada.

Board of Trade Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL members of the State Board of Trade that there will be a meeting of the Board at the Court House in Reno on Tuesday evening September 3, 1890, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering what action should be taken by the Board with reference to the holding of a constitutional convention. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President.

ALLAN C. BRAGG, Secretary.

DE PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

From the Professor of Chemistry, California College of Pharmacy.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Edmunds Speaks on the Tariff Bill.

A VERY HIGH-TONED WEDDING.

N. Y. Arbitration Board in Session.

A Temporary Speaker Elected for the House.

Congressional Matters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Call offered a resolution which was to the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the murder of General Barrundia on the steamer Atacama by the authorities of Guatemala while under the protection of the flag of the United States, an insult to the people of the United States, and demanded prompt action for redress.

The Tariff bill was taken up, the sugar schedule being under consideration. Edmunds addressed the Senate. He referred to an assertion in Vance's speech last evening, that the farmer bore all the burden of custom duties, while he had no benefit from them. Edmunds went on to mention wheat, tobacco, rice, pitch, tar and turpentine, the tax on which benefits the farmers of North Carolina.

Mansur of Missouri reported the resolution authorizing the Subcommittee on Territories to proceed to Arizona and New Mexico and inquire into the social, educational, financial and moral conditions existing in those Territories, and to report whether they are prepared for statehood. Also to visit Utah and inquire into the extent of celestial marriages in that Territory.

Buchanan objected to its consideration. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Clayton-Breckinridge case. Bergen resumed his argument in favor of unsatisfactory Breckinridge. After depicting the assassination of Clayton, he criticized Breckinridge for not resigning his seat and thereby disowning the advantage he had gained from the murder. He had not done so, but had stood by the man who had stood by him at the death. Was Breckinridge a party to the conspiracy which ended the tragedy? He trusted not. He was almost ready to say he believed not. He would feel very sad to make any statement on this floor as terrible as that. But it had been in Breckinridge's power to save the life of Clayton.

A Sweet Wedding.

OMAHA (Nebr.), Sept. 3.—A very notable wedding took place to-day at Trinity Cathedral, Dean Gardner officiating. The contracting parties were Rev. Andrew Leonard Parker, a capitalist of Seattle, Washington, and Miss Mary Isabelle, daughter of Mrs. Edmund B. Kellogg of Hartford, Conn.

Still Taking Testimony.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Before the State Board of Arbitration to-day General Manager Toney of the New York Central testified that Master Workman Lee, before the strike, alluded to the watering of the company's stock, and intimated that some one was making a good deal of money, and that he and others ought to have some of it. Master Mechanic Buchanan testified that he discharged Lee by the order of Vice President Webb, that he had no personal knowledge of the cause. Of the 78 men discharged, he knew the cause in two cases only, Malloy and Conway. Malloy was discharged for obtaining a pass under false pretenses, and Conway for neglect of duty. Train master J. W. Stephens testified that he never told any employee that he must either leave the Knights of Labor or leave the road. John Serey, employed under Stephens testified that Stephens asked him if it was true he had joined the Knights of Labor; Serey told him he had, and was told he had better get out of the Knights of Labor or it might cost him his bread and butter.

A Domestic Quarrel.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—All but 700 of the striking carpenters who refused to work Tuesday morning are now at work. There is confusion and chaos among the members of the Carpenters' Council over the action of the strikers by the committee authorizing a return to work of carpenters who were receiving 37½ cents per hour. This action is criticized by the strikers, who say the committee exceeded its authority. President James O'Connell, of the Carpenters' Council, has resigned because of the discontent of the members of that organization. The employers assert they have all the men they want.

Killed With a Razor.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Sept. 3.—Early yesterday morning in the African suburb in this place, during a dance, a dispute arose about the entrance fee. When Ed. Garnett whipped out a razor and slashed Dick Mosby and Lib Craig across the throats. Craig followed his opponent ten blocks to fifth street, when he fell and died in a pool of blood, having gone the entire distance with his throat cut almost from ear to ear. Mosby will also likely die. Several other negroes bear long gashes about the face. Garnett is in jail.

A Temporary Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—During the absence of the Speaker, on motion of Cannon of Illinois, Burrows of Michigan was elected Speaker pro tem. of the House and took the chair amid applause from both sides of the House.

Bar silver, 1 13½.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Stage Robbery.
Benjamin Leavitt of Lassen county who arrived on yesterday's N. C. & O. reported that the stage from Eureka to Susanville was robbed last Monday evening; also that an attempt was made to stop the south bound stage, but the driver managed to elude the robbers. It was not learned what amount was secured by the highwaymen.

F. & A. M.
There will be a called convocation of Reno Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., held at Masonic Hall, Reno, Nev., on Saturday Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Jas. W. Parr. All our journeying brethren in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the W. M.
S. M. JAMESON, Secretary.

Half Rates.

Through the courtesy of the Southern Pacific Company delegates to the Democratic State Convention will be brought to Reno and return at half fare. They will pay full fare coming, and on presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of the Convention that they attended as delegates, the agent at Reno will furnish them return tickets free of charge.

Nye County Nominations.
The Republican Convention of Nye made the following county nominations: Assemblyman, A. A. Wagner; Sheriff, Charles M. Greger; District Attorney, J. M. Gooding; Recorder, W. Brougher; County Clerk, Frank R. Brotherton; Treasurer, Adam McLean; Public Administrator, H. P. Simler.

A Certainty for an Uncertainty.
The Elko Independent says: "M. D. Foley seems to prefer being a State Senator from Washoe, in rather than Elko county. He has resigned a certainty for an uncertainty—very uncertain."

A Good Show.
The trained dog show last night combined with the panorama was very good indeed, and worthy patronage of all. They will show again to-night.

BORN.

RIRPE—In Ely White Pine county, Nevada, August 24, 1890, to the wife of Henry Rirpe a daughter.

MARRIED.

HANCOCK—LEARN—In Virginia City, Nevada, September 2, 1890, R. R. Hancock and Miss Nellie Leann.

A DRUNKARD'S WORK

Causes the Cremation of Relatives.

THE PRESIDENT PETITIONED

To Give the Cherokee Strip Stockmen More Time.

Heavy Failure of Lumbermen in Wisconsin.

Single Tax Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Single Tax Convention to-day discussed the question whether women should be elected honorary members. Wm. Lloyd Garrison of Boston thought no discrimination should be made. Some delegates held it was impossible to admit them on the same grounds as men.

Henry George read the platform which had been prepared. The main points were that all men were created alien, with certain inalienable rights; that no one should be permitted to hold property without a fair return; that there shall be no tax on the products of labor, and that all revenue for national, State and municipal purposes shall be raised by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements.

The platform was loudly applauded.

Want the Time Extended.

NANKAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—President Edward Hawkins of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association to-day said strenuous efforts were being made to influence the President to extend the time set for the evacuation of the Cherokee Strip by the cattlemen until December 1st. If the President's order goes into effect by October, it will necessitate during the next 27 days the rushing of fully a quarter of a million of cattle onto the market, which will virtually have the effect of running the price of cattle down a great deal lower than the market has been for years. He said every Representative and Senator from Kansas have signed a memorial asking an extension of time, which has been presented to President Harrison. The Secretary of Agriculture has also interceded.

The Barrundia Murder.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Acting Secretary Wharton to-day sent the following telegram to the widow of General Barrundia in reply to her message to the President on Monday evening: "The President desires me to say he has received your telegram announcing the death of your husband, General Barrundia. While deeply sympathizing with you in your affliction, he awaits the official details of the occurrence necessary to determine his action regarding hereto. You may be assured the matter will receive his most careful attention."

A Destructive Fire.

HIAMATHIA (Kan.), Sept. 3.—The worst fire ever known here broke out this morning in William Horne's livery stable, and in less than three hours had destroyed two and a half blocks in the business center of the city, causing a loss of at least \$150,000. The greatest loss was the First National Bank building, owned by Congressman Morrill. The vault which contained \$500,000 in currency and many valuable books and papers gave way under the intense heat and its contents were entirely destroyed.

The Work of a Drunkard.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—By an explosion of a coal oil lamp this morning a building was burned, and Mrs. Sarah McIntyre, Mamie McIntyre and Sarah Logue were burned to death. The police have arrested Charles McIntyre, son of the dead woman, on suspicion of having caused the fire. McIntyre came home drunk last night and upset the lamp in his bedroom.

Miller Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The silver offerings to-day to the Treasury Department amounted to 2,003,500 ounces. The amount purchased was as follows: 100,000 ounces at \$1.19½; and 200,000 at \$1.19.

A Brooklyn Fire.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 3.—A fire to-day destroyed the jute bagging factory of Peter Young, the wholesale grocery of Diabro Bros., and a kindling wood factory, making a loss of \$200,000.

The Vermont Election.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, (Vt.) Sept. 3.—One hundred and sixty towns give Page (Rep.) 25,724; Brigham (Dem.) 15,124; all other, 25. Majority for Page, 9,775.

Wants to Give the Silver Law a Chance.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association opened to-day. President Charles Parsons, President of the State Bank of St. Louis, delivered the annual address. He treated all financial questions of importance, particularly the silver question. On the latter question he argued that as Congress had already passed a law for its solution, that law should be given a chance to show how it worked; that agitating the question at present would only result in harm to the country.

Lumbermen's Failure.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 3.—Hoxie & Mello, one of the most extensive lumber firms in Wisconsin, doing business in America and other localities, failed to-day, precipitated by an attachment for \$300,000 in favor of the National Bank of Oshkosh. The assets are said to be \$200,000, liabilities \$518,000. The failure may effect others.

A Secret Session.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs met this morning in secret session. All that is known of their proceedings was that the date of the next National League Convention was fixed for April 21st next, at Cincinnati.

A Strike Ended.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—The strike of the employes of the Westinghouse works has terminated by the men coming to the shops and requesting their old places.

ONLY A POSTAL CARD.

With your name and address, mailed to the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga., is necessary to obtain an interesting treatise on the blood and the diseases incident to it.

SSS

Skin Eruption Cured.

One of my customers, a highly respected and influential citizen, but who is now absent from the city, has used Swift's Specific with excellent result. He says it cured him of a skin eruption that he had been tormented with for thirty years, and had ruined the curative qualities of many other medicines.

ROBERT CLARK, Druggist, Falls City, Neb.

Uncle Stroth & Block

STILL IN THE FIELD AND ARE HERE TO STAY.

Their saloon, just west of the Arcade-Resaurant is one of the pleasantest places of resort in the town. They recently added

A Fine Lunch Counter,

Where all the delicacies of the season can be had, and his best in bottles and on draught cannot be beat for 5 cents on the coast.

Connected with the house is lodging accommodation for 20 people; good clean beds and new airy rooms for 25 cents per night. Give them a call and read the papers.

SEPT

Town Property.

I HAVE VERY DESIRABLE TOWN property for sale, situated in the pleasant part of town.

BUILDING LOTS

Suitable for dwellings, with a commanding view, can be had at low prices.

Also Choice Business Block.

If you wish to speculate or be and see or address

WM. THOMPSON.

Reno Nev.

RENO MILL AND LUMBER CO

G. Gilling, President; W. S. Bender, Vice President; Wm. Henry, Secretary; First Nat. Bank, Treasurer.

OFFICE—CORNER THIRD AND RAL son streets, Reno, Nevada.

The company incorporated March 12, 1889, and is prepared to fill all orders for building material.

Latest style of Battlake doors and finish. We also do turning and scroll sawing, and manufacture doors, windows, blinds, etc.

We also manufacture a kind of common and clear lumber.

Give us a call.

Dear Park Mineral Springs H. tel.

NOW OPEN FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of guests.

By rail to Truckee; from there my stage runs daily on arrival of train from the West. Board and lodging, \$10 to \$12 per week; 12 miles from Truckee; 3½ miles from Tahoe City. All communications addressed Truckee, Cal.

J. B. SCOTT, Proprietor.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR—General and Nervous Debility; Weakness of Body & Mind; Loss of Strength; Deficient Circulation and Power of Action; Suffering from Rheumatism; Headache; Indigestion; Nervous Prostration; Premature Baldness; and all the ailments incident to a weak and debilitated system. Address CHIEF MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WILLIAM DIXON & BROTHER.

DEALERS IN

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, ETC.

Are prepared to furnish the best meats at the lowest living rates.

Commercial Row 4 or Merri St

The neatest and most artistic job

work at this office.

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS BOOTS AND SHOES.

SUMMER 1890

My Summer Stock Is Now Complete.

Consisting of
The Latest and Best Styles

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

Underwear, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, All Shades and Patterns.

Collars, Cuffs, Windsor Ties and Duds Bows.

STRAW HATS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **STRAW HATS** All grades and colors. Men's, Boys and Children's. All grades and colors.

A full line of J. B. Stetson & Co. FINE HATS In all grades.

A Fine Stock of SILK HATS of the Best Grade.

A Large Assortment of Men's and Boys' Suspenders.

SUNDERLAND'S
\$2.50 SHOE.
Button, Lace, Congress

BOOTS AND SHOES

Is as complete as ever, consisting of
Gent's Fine Hand-Sewed Boots and Shoes in all Grades,
Ladies' Misses, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers in all grades and colors.

All Goods sold at the Lowest Possible Price.

Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes made to order; Repairing neatly done.

F. LEVY & BROTHER.

WANTED, \$5,000!

ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1, 1890.

In order to raise this amount we will continue to sacrifice our elegant stock of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS

Regardless of Cost! For Cash Only!

WE HAVE A SURPRISE IN STORE FOR YOU.

For every dollar's worth of goods you buy of us during this sale we will give you a premium ticket, for which you can have your choice of the following:

3 TICKETS Give you one of those stylish Side Combs.

8 TICKETS Give you one silver-plated Sugar Shell or one Novelty Hair Pin.

10 TICKETS Give you one silver-plated Butter Knife, or a pair of very pretty Bracelets.

12 TICKETS Give you the choice of a fine rolled gold plate Lace Pin, a pair of gold front Cuff Pins, a novelty interlocking Glove Buttons of fine gold plate or a handsome Bangle.

20 TICKETS Give you one elegant Lace Pin or a pair of choice Ear Rings.

25 TICKETS Give you the choice of a set of Rogers' Tea Spoons, a beautiful Lace Pin, a lovely pair of stylish Bracelets or a handsome Necktie.

35 TICKETS Give you the choice of a set of Rogers' Knives, a superb pair of fine rolled gold plate Bracelets, a very choice pair of Ear Rings or a set of Rogers' Forks.

50 TICKETS Give you the choice of a most elaborate pair of fine rolled gold plate Bracelets, a very stylish fine rolled gold plate. Necktie or set of Rogers' Table Spoons.

This is no Lottery. No Humbug.

You buy our goods cheaper than any other store in the State will sell them to you, and in addition for no extra charge or expense you will receive the choice of any of the above articles according to the amount of tickets you may hold.

Call and see these PREMIUM GOODS—they are on exhibition in our mammoth store.

Parties indebted to us must pay up at once and save costs.

F. LEVY & BRO,

Reno Evening Gazette

Published Every Evening Except Sunday.

A. C. BRAGO. A. O. PORTER.

BEAGG & J. C. J. C.

REASON OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily, one year (by mail) \$5.00 Weekly, one year (by mail) \$2.00 Daily, delivered by carrier to any part of Reno (per week) \$1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Daily, one square for one month \$2.50 Weekly, one square for one month \$1.25

Wednesday, September 3, 1890

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

The New Constitution.

At the State Board of Trade meeting held at the Court House last night for the purpose of discussing the Constitutional Convention question much valuable information was brought out. Hon. G. W. Baker held that in no other way could the necessary economic changes in the fundamental law be effected than by the holding of a convention. His remarks were heartily indorsed by Hon. H. H. Beck, who fully agreed with him. Mr. Newlands presented his side of the case in an address to the Board of Trade, published in another column. The GAZETTE is of the opinion that all necessary changes could be made by legislative enactment except the one providing for the State borrowing capacity for reclamation purposes. That we deem of the greatest possible advantage to the people, and should be done speedily and without stint. One thing is apparent, that if we are going to ever make a State of Nevada it is time we were about it, and the sooner we begin the better. If the statement made by Mr. Baker last night is correct, that one hundred thousand dollars can be saved the taxpayers annually by adopting the right kind of a new constitution, and not incurring the State government, we say let it be done. The one hundred thousand dollars thus saved and put into irrigation work, would in ten years amount to one million dollars, and would reclaim one hundred thousand acres of land. How necessary then that we should get about it at the earliest possible moment. It will be 1894 before it can be accomplished by legislative enactment, if, indeed, it can ever be, and we will all die of dry rot before that time. We say call a Constitutional Convention by all means, and as speedily as possible. This State is in no sense communistic, and no industry or interests has anything to fear from a revision of our organic law.

NEARLY all the statesmen, with the political contingent and a large number of the small fry are on the Comstock to-day looking over the battle field and picking out a place to bury the dead after the conflict is over. The Convention has important work to do, and the delegates should consider well the interest of the whole State. They should rise above the small political methods of doing things and take a statesmanlike view of the situation. The success of the party and the future prosperity of the State depends largely on the work accomplished by the Convention. If they put up a good clean ticket, composed of men who have the best interests of the State at heart, there will be no question about its success, and if they do not they deserve defeat in November.

PRACTICAL TESTS.

An Astonishing Offer—Some of the Replies.

The San Francisco papers of recent date contained the following offer:—

"As an evidence of the ability of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla to prevent sick headaches, we will give to the first twelve responsible persons who will apply at our office a bottle free if they will agree that after they have been cured that they will admit the fact over their signatures."

This offer so startlingly asserted the efficiency of the remedy that many accepted, and the letters of the parties, nearly all of whom responded, are probably the most convincing attestations that any remedy ever received. The following is a sample of those received:—

"I have been subject to bilious headaches and constipation for several years past; in fact, have been compelled to take a physic every other night or else I would have a headache and feel mean feeling. I have taken that bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and have derived great benefit from it, and intend continuing it. After my own experience I can heartily advise those troubled with biliousness and constipation to try it. Yours, CHAS. E. ELKINGTON, 125 Locust Avenue, San Francisco."

For "summer complaint," says Ben L. Bar, a prominent druggist of Los Angeles, Cal., "I know of no remedy so sure and safe to use as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Mr. Bar is not alone in entertaining this opinion, as, wherever known, the remedy is praised by all who use it. For sale by Shoemaker & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve for the world's bruises, cuts, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or so pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Wm. Plummer, Reno.

J. E. Moore of Stockton, Cal., says: "I use a little of the Arnica Salve for my inflamed eye, and away it has no equal. An answer of merit. I have the original and genuine Arnica Salve prepared by the famous signature of D. F. Feltz."

BREVITIES.

Local and General Intelligence.

Read the 50 cent ad of a "girl wanted" in to-day's paper.

Hon. J. P. J. of Lincoln county, is said to be a pronounced candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph McCormack, the V. & T. passenger conductor, is taking a rest, and Jerry Bray is temporarily in charge of his train.

Hasting's Cornet Band went to Truckee this morning to play for the K. of P. and Masons, who are to dedicate their hall to-night.

John Sunderland yesterday received an immense invoice of all kinds of the best foot wear from a heavy calf shoe to the finest French kid.

The Tribune reports a large amount of house improving going on in Carson, and that there is not an idle carpenter or mason in the city.

W. A. Sperry and Joel Bradshaw will represent Paradise Valley in the Democratic State Convention, and George Young and G. W. Tavenor will represent Lovelock in the same body.

It is difficult to understand how anything in human shape could have poisoned John Richardson's Scotch terrier "buster," which yesterday afternoon fell a victim to the strychnine feed.

The record of cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla can never be completely written. The peculiar curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are successful when everything else has failed. If your blood is impure, your digestion out of order, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PERSONAL.

L. A. Blacklesie of Winnemucca was in town this morning.

Sol Levy returned from the Bay on this morning's express.

Captain Ford Ridd arrived from Winnemucca this morning.

J. A. Bosson of Battle Mountain was at the Arcade last night.

Professor Jackson and wife returned this morning from California.

Senator Charles Kaiser of Churchill county arrived on last evening's overland.

Senator John Torre of Eureka was in town this morning on his way to Virginia City.

A. D. Wilson of Winnemucca was in town this morning on his way to the Comstock.

Joe Stewart, the well known Comstock sporting man, arrived from below this morning.

Mrs. Clara Belle McDonald and little daughter left on this morning's overland for New York City.

C. H. Surouls of the Elko Free Press, arrived this morning and left on the V. & T. for Virginia City.

Mrs. N. D. Mussey arrived from Washoe this morning to place her daughter in the State University.

M. C. N. Noteware of Carson returned to-day from Nevada county, Cal., where she has been visiting friends.

R. v. T. E. Slason, who for the ensuing conference year has been stationed at Truckee, was in town this morning.

Mrs. J. A. Fitzgerald who, with her little daughter, spent the heated term with her M-hawk Valley relatives, has returned to Reno.

Hon. T. G. Herman and W. C. Taylor arrived from Washoe this morning on their way to the Republican State Convention.

Mrs. Thomas Jackson of Torrance, Utah, formerly Miss Treasure Robertson of Reno, arrived in evening, and is the guest of Mrs. R. P. M. Kelley.

Mrs. F. C. Uptake left to-day for New York, with her mother-in-law, who for several years has been visiting her Reno relatives. The old lady is 87 years of age.

Mrs. Dr. Preston and twin daughters of Denver, Iowa, accompanied by Mrs. Preston's sister, Miss Elizabeth Irish, started east to-day, where Mrs. Irish goes to complete her study of shorthand.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture, like perspiration causing intense itching when warm. This form, as well as blind, bleeding and protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile remedy, which acts directly on the parts affected, absorbs 1 more, always itching and efforts to permanently cure. Dr. Bosanko, Piquet, O. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

If your kidneys are inactive, you will feel and look worn, even in the most cheerful society, and melancholy on the jolliest occasions. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm will set you right again. \$1 per bottle.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When you are constipated, with loss of appetite, headache, taste gone, old J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pills. They are pleasant to take and will cure you. 25 cents a box.

Reno & Truckee Markets
W. S. BAILEY, Prop'r.
Wholesale and Retail Butcher.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL and sausage constantly on hand.
Ham, Bacon and Smoked Beef a Specialty.

Main Office—Truckee Market, Virginia St., Reno. Reno Market—Second door from Masonic Building, Commercial Row.

\$5 for \$2.

"Our Family Physician" is a valuable and reliable doctor book, given to every new subscriber the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes digestion, relieves headache, clears the mind, and cures dyspepsia.

In a Terrible Condition. "I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. For two years I was in a terrible condition with dyspepsia. I could eat nothing but soda crackers, and my weight fell from 170 to 125 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me at once, and after using 12 bottles I was entirely cured. I have gained my usual weight, 170 pounds, and have had excellent health ever since." T. J. Wilcox, 20-35 1st South Street, Salt Lake City Utah.

Headache—Hot Flashes. "I had headache, hot flashes, nervousness and swelling across my body, pain in my right side, with frequent vomiting. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results. I am in better health than for four years. Hood's Sarsaparilla is safe, reliable, and sure." J. C. Willason, Auburn, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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Manufactured by

E. H. GATO,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A. H. MANNING,

DEALER IN—

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE,

Plows,

Harrows,

Farm Wagons,

Header Gears, Carts, Road Scrapers,

Seed Drills, Mowers Reapers 1 & 2 Horse Power Rakes,

Manufacturer of Tinware.

Plumbing and Gasfitting at the Lowest Price.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES,

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MT. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,

RENO NEVADA.

Conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic.

Will REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT 1, 1890.

With an addition to its corps of teachers.

This Academy offers to its pupils all educational advantages—Musical, Artistic, Physical, Mental and Moral.

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Agency Mend City

TIME TABLES.

The following tables give the time of arrival and departure of passenger trains at Reno

ARRIVE	TRAINS	DEPART
7:10 a. m.	No. 1, Portland Ex.	7:40 a. m.
10:25 a. m.	No. 2, Westbound Ex.	10:50 a. m.
1:30 p. m.	No. 3, Local Passenger	1:55 p. m.
3:55 p. m.	No. 4, Local Passenger	4:20 p. m.

ARRIVE	TRAINS	DEPART
9:00 p. m.	No. 1, Virginia Ex.	10:20 p. m.
11:40 p. m.	No. 2, S. P. Express	12:15 p. m.
11:40 p. m.	No. 3, Local Passenger	12:15 p. m.
11:40 p. m.	No. 4, Local Passenger	12:15 p. m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL FOR	CLOSURE	ARRIVES
San Francisco and Sacramento	8:45	10:05
California (west of Truckee)	8:45	10:05
Truckee, Cal. Lak Tahoe	8:45	10:05
Eastern Nevada and States	9:30	9:35
Virginia, Carson	9:30	9:35
Brook & Southern Nevada	9:30	9:35
Mono, Inyo, and Alpine counties, Cal.	9:30	9:35
Susanna, Cedarville, Quincy and points N.	10:10	11:00
Buffalo Meadows (every Tuesday)	7:30	8:00
Douglas, Lyon, Esmeralda & Nye counties, Nev.	9:30	9:35

JOINTINGS.

Peaches at Leadbetter's. Grapes at E. C. Leadbetter's. Mason's fruit jars at Leadbetter's. Wines and liquors of all kinds, by the pint, bottle, gallon, etc., at H. J. Thye's.

C. J. Brookins is not only supplying the public schools with books, but also supplying the State University.

A look into C. A. Thurston's show window will give you an idea of the variety of literature which he carries. The Riverside Hotel continues to receive the patronage of those who enjoy and appreciate first-class accommodations.

A man who like J. J. Becker pays his whole attention to the pleasure and wants of his guests is never heard to complain of hard times.

By pricing Miss Emma Gibbs' stock of millinery you will be surprised at the extra low prices at which she is selling all kinds of goods in her line.

J. W. Killen of the Phoenix Hotel has put that popular resort in perfect order from top to bottom, so that people intending to be in town during Fair week should communicate with him at once and secure a nice room at a reasonable figure.

The Problem Solved—An Un-rivaled Blood Purifier.

Found at last in Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup—A remedy which expels all poisons from the system and cures all diseases of the blood. A well known citizen of West Lebanon, Ind., testifies to its value.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me pleasure to state that my wife has received greater benefit from Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup than from any medicine she has ever taken. We have used six bottles, and find it the best family remedy and the greatest blood purifier we have ever used. It is truly a claim to be proud of. I would recommend it to all who suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other blood diseases. Yours truly, F. W. Walker, West Lebanon, Ind.

Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by the Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Bean, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhoea in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Jackson, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhoea very badly. I got some of Charles Wright's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them, and was tried in several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled, and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Shoemaker & Co.

Summer Complaint—A druggist at Britt, Hancock County, Iowa, relates his experience with this disease as follows: During the summer of 1882, my little girl, two years of age, was taken with a severe case of summer complaint, so common to children of that age, and after being treated by a physician and getting no better, I took from my shelves a bottle of Charles Wright's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. She felt relieved after the first dose, and in three days was entirely well.—ALEX. MOIR. For sale by Shoemaker & Co.

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price, 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle at Finner's drug store.

Consumption Incurable!

Read the following: Mr. C. R. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to overcome the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made." Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of lung trouble, was given up by doctors, am now a well man." Try it. Sample bottles free at Finner's drug store.

Spring Fever.

At this season of the year the most vigorous and healthy people often have a feeling of weariness tired and worn out, without ambition to do anything, and may break out in pimples and boils. What you require is a mild tonic medicine that will act gently on the liver and blood, and for this, nothing equals Dr. Cass's Improved Liver Pills. They give an activity to the liver, purify the blood, and by their mild action, new vitality and strength to the entire system. Sold at 25 cents a box by S. J. Hodgkinson.

My New Quarters.

My patrons are hereby notified that I have moved my cigar and tobacco business from the Coakes building to my new store next to John Sunderland's clothing department, where I will be pleased to see all in want of my line of goods. A. NELSON.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Subject Discussed From Both Standpoints and Much Valuable Information Presented.

At the last regular meeting of the Board of Trade a resolution was adopted providing for a special meeting of the Board, before the Republican and Democratic State Conventions were held, to consider the question of calling a Constitutional Convention to secure economy in the State and county governments. In accordance with this resolution, Francis G. Newlands, President of the Board, called the meeting last night. There were present, among others, Wm. Thompson, W. O. H. Martin, H. H. Beck, W. D. Phillips, James Mayberry, C. T. Bender, M. D. Foley, M. E. Ward, Allen C. Bragg, Sheriff Flint, C. A. Jones, Charles Gulling, John Michaels and Sam Davis of Carson.

Mr. Newlands stated that it was well known that the Board of Trade has had under consideration for quite a time the question as to the desirability of calling a Constitutional Convention, and upon this question counsel learned in the law had been consulted. Their views have already been presented and submitted to the people through the press and in pamphlets. He stated that he had given the subject a good deal of attention and desired to lay his ideas in regard to it before the Board. He then read the following address:

Reno, Nev., September 2, 1890.
To the Nevada State Board of Trade: At the last session of the Legislature a resolution was passed submitting to the people at the general election the question as to whether a Constitutional Convention should be called.

The constitution of the Nevada State Board of Trade declares, among other things,

"That its aims and purpose shall be . . .

"Sixth—To discuss the general good of the commonwealth.

"Seventh—To inaugurate movements in legislation, both State and National."

As there is nothing so likely to affect the welfare of the State as the formation of its organic law, it was thought advisable by the Board of Trade to make the proposed Constitutional Convention a matter of public discussion and inquiry, so that the people could intelligently act at the polls.

The questions to be determined are as follows:

First—Is it necessary to hold a Constitutional Convention?

Second—If so, when shall it be held and to what considerations shall it be principally directed?

Third—The limitations as to the number which shall constitute the Convention, and the attendant expenses.

It was thought best to have this inquiry and discussion prior to the meeting of the political conventions, as they will be called upon to act in reference to the subject, either by endorsing the holding of a Constitutional Convention or by submitting in their platforms a demand for certain economical reforms to be worked out by statute and by constitutional amendment.

In order to obtain a starting point for discussion, it was deemed best to submit the framing of the proposed changes to a competent lawyer, with instructions to report them, together with the reasons in their favor to a meeting of the Board. The Hon. Geo. W. Baker was selected for the task.

He took the old constitution as his basis, making such changes by way of amendment and addition as he deemed advisable to effect certain reforms in both State and county governments, distinguishing the changes and additions from the text of the old constitution by printing them in capital letters. He also prepared an address to the people, to be presented by the State Board of Trade, setting out the necessity and the reasons for the proposed changes. This address and constitution were published in the Nevada State Journal of August 13th and have never been approved by the State Board of Trade, although a contrary impression seems to prevail, and are still before it for its consideration.

After the constitution and address of Mr. Baker were presented, it was claimed by many intelligent people that the changes desired could be effected in a much more conservative and economical way by statute, aided by a few constitutional amendments, and that almost all the economic reforms could be effected by statute. In order to obtain a clear and concise presentation of the desired changes from this point of view, the Hon. Tremon Coffin was requested to investigate the matter and to present to the Board of Trade the changes and additions required and to report as to the best method of securing them.

Mr. Coffin accordingly prepared a constitution of Nevada, in which he inserted in italics all the amendments to the constitution which were approved by the people on the 11th day of February, 1889, and also printed in the shape of riders the changes and additions which he thought necessary in order to place the whole subject of economy and reform within the immediate power of the Legislature without the expensive machinery of a Constitutional Convention. This pamphlet has also been widely distributed and is before the people for consideration.

The work done by these two gentlemen has been of much service in clearing away many doubts and misunderstandings, and before the Board takes final action upon the matter, I think it best to make a concise statement of the changes that are deemed necessary, as well as the two methods proposed for accomplishing them, and the respective merits of each mode. I will premise by saying that it is conceded on all sides that none of the proposed changes should affect officers during the term for which they are elected. Good faith requires that such officers should serve out their terms with the understanding upon which they were elected and without variation of compensation. So the proposed changes as to State officers cannot go into effect until 1894.

CHANGES PROPOSED.

The changes proposed may be divided into three classes. First—Economic reform in the expenses of State government. Second—Economic reform in the expenses of county gov-

ernment, either by consolidation of counties, or by consolidation of officers, or by reduction of salaries, or by all combined. Third—An increase in the debt-contracting power of the State, in order to permit it to use \$700,000, at present lying substantially idle in the school fund, in promoting and aiding the cause of irrigation.

EXPENSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The saving proposed in the expenses of State government is to be accomplished in the legislative, executive and judicial departments as follows:

Saving in the Legislative Department—Reduction of salaries of Senators to 15 and Assemblymen to 25; reducing session to 40 days, per diem to \$5; statute every allowance to \$25 each and limiting officers and attaches, mileage to 25 cents per mile one way—2,000, or for one year—\$15,000.

Saving in the Governor's office by reducing his salary to \$4,000 per annum and cutting private secretary's salary in half—2,000.

Saving in Lieutenant Governor's office by cutting off extra emoluments—2,000.

Saving in Secretary of State's office by cutting off deputy—2,000.

Saving in Surveyor General's office by reducing allowance for deputy and clerk from \$6,000 to \$4,000 per annum—2,000.

Saving in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction by attaching duties of this office to office of Attorney General—2,000.

Reduction in salaries of judges from \$6,000 to \$5,000 per annum—7,000.

Reduction in office of Clerk of Supreme Court by attaching his duties to those of Secretary of State—3,000.

Total saving per annum—\$38,000.

It is also urged that the office of State Printer could be attached to that of Controller, and thus a saving of \$2,000 per annum could be effected, but as this office ought to be held by a man with a practical printer, I do not see how it can be abolished or absorbed.

The total sum, therefore, of these economies (the wisdom of a part of which may well be a subject of consideration) is \$38,000 per annum.

The expenses of the State for the year 1889 were over \$410,000. Of this amount about \$107,000 was expended in the legislative, executive and judicial departments, changes in which we have been considering. All the other expenditures go under the head of public printing, public buildings, support of State Prison, charitable purposes (including the Insane Asylum), support of schools, interest on debt and miscellaneous purposes, none of which could be considered in a Constitutional Convention. All the appropriations under these heads must be left to the wisdom of the Legislature to meet changing circumstances.

The sum of \$38,000, therefore, is the total saving which the advocates of a new constitution insist can be secured so far as the expenses of the State are concerned, unless such radical measures as the abolition of the Supreme Court are adopted. Of these savings all can be effected by statute passed at the next session of the Legislature, with the exception of \$5,000, namely:

The salaries of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. These two, if desirable, can be accomplished by constitutional amendment, which would pass two successive terms of the Legislature and be submitted to the people before the State officers elected at the State election in 1894 take their seats.

It is clear that so far as the saving in State expenses is concerned it could be accomplished quicker and at less expense than any other plan for new constitution. But the objection is urged that the Legislature will not make these economic changes, and that the history of that body in this State is marked with prodigal legislation in reference to these matters.

My reply is that the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties can easily cover these reforms, if considered desirable, specifically in their platforms and thus force their adoption.

SAVING IN THE EXPENSE OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

It is said that greater saving can be effected in the county governments than in the State government, and that there is no reason why a Constitutional Convention to accomplish this.

This saving, as I understand it, is to be effected in two ways: First, by a consolidation of counties; second, by a consolidation of officers and reduction of salaries.

The total number of counties is fourteen. It is proposed to reduce them to eight by incorporating the territory at present covered by Churchill, Douglas, Lander, Lyon, Nye and White Pine counties into the counties adjoining them. The weaker counties are to be absorbed by their stronger neighbors, and it is claimed that the effect will be to largely reduce the county expenditures, substituting in many cases the expenses of one county government for two. There has been no period of time when this could not have been effected by statute, but is it a desirable thing to do? The effect of such consolidation would simply be to cut off salaries and diminish the expenses of Grand Juries and of court sessions. All the other expenses, such as for roads, schools, the indigent poor, etc., would remain the same, and these constitute by far the major portion of the county expenditures. Nor is it safe to say that the salary list of county officers would be sufficient for two. If a county were extended over a greater area, additional compensation would be claimed and additional deputies secured. It should be recollected that in Nevada there is nothing to prevent the government, all the powers usually held by officers of towns being reposed to the Commissioners of the counties. It is all the more important, therefore, that the Commissioners and officers should not have too wide an area of jurisdiction, otherwise deputies will be multiplied. For any paid officers there can be accomplished by the consolidation of offices and the reduction of salaries, than by the consolidation of counties.

It is urged that the difficulty in legislating on this subject has been that it was impossible to meet the exigencies of a particular county by general law, as the constitution requires. This objection is entirely met by the statement that at the last special election constitutional amendments to sections 20 and 32 of Article IV of the constitution were ratified, giving the Legislature the power to legislate specially on these subjects, and to increase, diminish, consolidate or abolish nearly all county officers. This has effectively placed, as is well established by Mr. Coffin, the whole subject of counties and their consolidation, and of county officers and their salaries, in the hands of the Legislature. If the taxpayers of any county wish an economy effected, they can easily instruct their Legislative candidates through their County Conventions.

It must be recollected that the great proportions of expenses, both State and

county, is not in the salaries, and that the only way to secure economical government is by the selection of good officers, and not by a hidebound and contracted constitution.

STORAGE AND IRRIGATION.

The third objection of a constitutional convention is to devise some plan whereby the irrigation interests of the State may be advanced and promoted. If the State is to take an interest in this matter it will be necessary to allow it to increase its indebtedness, which is now limited at \$300,000, which limit is within about \$150,000 of being exhausted. The State school fund amounts to over \$700,000 in cash and United States bonds, bearing a very low rate of interest, which would be available for this purpose.

The plan proposed is that the State shall borrow from the School Fund, paying it a fair rate of interest on the loan, and shall invest the money in the reclamation of the arid lands of the State.

If anything is to be done it is important that it should be done quickly, and we cannot afford to await the slow process of Constitutional amendments, which would prevent us from entering upon the work until four years from the coming election, for the amendments proposed will have to pass two successive sessions of the Legislature.

If it is desirable that this be inaugurated quickly, it will be necessary to hold a Constitutional Convention. In that event, it is suggested that the political parties should, in their platforms, instruct the Legislature in the resolution calling for such convention to limit the members of it to not more than sixty, to serve without pay; and to give it authority to limit the expenses of the special election necessary to adopt the Constitution to a sum not exceeding \$5,000. If these precautions are taken, we will be saved the disgrace of having a Constitutional Convention which would drag out its expenses, as was done in California, and an election which would cost the State as much as the last special election, namely \$14,000.

OBJECTIONS TO A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The chief objection urged against the Constitutional Convention is that it will set the whole frame work of our organic law afloat. It is feared that such a convention will be filled with doctrinaires, experimentalists who will not be content with changing the Constitution in the particular above referred to as to economic reforms and irrigation but will endeavor to change the whole structure of our law. We have a fairly good Constitution under which we have been governed for many years. It has been amended by the courts, and we know what it means. It will, of course, be a great mistake if the result of all our efforts should be a Constitution such as that in California, which unsettled every thing, produced a general sense of insecurity, multiplied litigation and caused a loss to the State of many millions of dollars. We should not be controlled by the example of that community. Other States have revised their Constitutions without so much commotion, and the changes have been founded in wisdom. It is safe to say that no communist element exists in this State. The whole State is orderly and well governed, intent upon developing its resources and disposed to attract capital within its borders rather than repel it.

In conclusion I will say that I believe that all that is desired in economy can be secured by wise and special platforms adopted by the State and County Conventions of both parties.

As to the irrigation question, its various phases and the legislation essential to its success are presented in a pamphlet which I have prepared, and which will be generally circulated. It sets forth the various phases, one of which will require a change in the Constitution as indicated above.

It is probable that the discussion of the subject will develop the popular will before the coming election, and enable the people to determine whether it is of sufficient importance to warrant a Constitutional Convention.

The Board will be glad to receive well considered articles on either side of this question, and will give them publicity. Respectfully submitted, FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

Mr. Newlands said that he thought the papers submitted by Mr. Baker, Mr. Coffin and himself should be laid before the next regular meeting of the Board, and that for the present action upon them should be confined to printing them all in one pamphlet, with such other suggestions as may be made, and put the whole before the people. There was a mistaken impression, he said, that the Board was proposing to the Legislature powers which was not warranted by any expression of the Board, which was organized for the purpose of discussing matters of general importance to the whole community, as well as aiding in the general development of the State. It was the intention of the Board to make suggestions. It has already submitted food for careful reflection, and information to enable the newspapers to take up and discuss our economic questions intelligently.

A number of the gentlemen present, including Messrs. Baker, Newlands, Foley, Thompson and Beck, engaged in an animated and interesting discussion of the general questions involved. Mr. Baker said that he had resided in Nevada for twenty years, and during at least fifteen years of this period he had been generally present at the sessions of the Legislature. The great relief in obtaining relief from a legislative body, he declared, is because they are called together for general purposes. Each county requires particular legislation, and the members from that county, in order to be able to secure the legislation, enter into all kinds of combinations. The result is that the general interests of the people are neglected. Our method of amending the constitution, said Mr. Baker, is very tedious. A proposed amendment has to run the gauntlet of a dangerous path in order to be adopted by the Legislature, through a majority of the Legislature, and it must be over two years and go through the same procedure again. In nine cases out of ten a new Legislature will want to make changes, and if any change is made the entire work of the preceding Legislature is destroyed. Past experience led him to say that it is idle to expect any relief from this source, and he declared that he is radically opposed to the methods which have been pursued in this State for the past 20 years. They are "sucking us on to bankruptcy," he said. The State is shrinking in population and wealth, and taxes are high. In my opinion, the only remedy was

to be found in a Constitutional Convention. The cost of holding one would be a mere trifle. He earnestly urged the Board of Trade to exert its influence for securing the holding of such a convention.

Mr. Beck said that it was suggested that there were two ways to obtain relief—one by a Constitutional Convention and the other through the Legislature. The question is which of these methods should be prosecuted. For the last fifteen years the tax-payers have been sorely pressed with matters of expense and have been demanding a change. The holding of a Constitutional Convention has been discussed for a dozen years. He always opposed such a convention, and thought that all the relief demanded could be had through the Legislature. He wanted to make a clean breast of the matter and say that he had "fopped" 18 or 19 months ago. The Legislature, he said, had the power to relieve the people of some of the burdens under which they are struggling, but with such a body of men as we had in the last Legislature a person could as easily run his arm through Mr. Davidson as induce that Legislature to cut down expenses one dollar. A great many of the legislators were not there for the general good. A number of them he had heard declare "Damn the people. We don't care for the general good. We are here for the benefit of Storey, or Nye county (as the case may be)." They were interested in changing the Sheriff's salary, or some other such small matter, and always objected to any interference from an outside member. In the early days it seemed that members of the Legislature studied the interests of the State generally and considered what matters of legislation would be for the good of the greatest number. The question then was, was such and such a measure good State policy? A year ago last winter he did not believe there were half a dozen in the House who cared anything for the public good. He had introduced several measures to reduce the current expenses of State government. Among them was one fixing the per diem of members of the Legislature at \$5. When it came up for consideration the House struck out five and inserted ten, and he had to ask his friends to help defeat his own bill. He compared the condition of affairs in Nevada with those in Iowa and Oregon. He showed that there were 2,000,000 people in Iowa, which had a tax-roll amounting to \$605,000,000. This prosperous State paid the Governor a salary of \$3,000. Poor Nevada, with a population of 45,000 and an assessment roll of about \$27,000,000 pays her Governor \$5,000. Some of the members of the Legislature replied that everything, including the men in Iowa, were cheap. He answered this by instancing the situation of affairs in Oregon. At that time the inhabitants of the State numbered about 185,000, and the tax roll amounted to about \$215,000,000. This flourishing State paid its Governor \$1,000, and I am informed, said Mr. Beck, that it is an honor to be elected to the Board to decide definitely whether the expenses of the State and county governments should be cut down through a Constitutional Convention or otherwise. Mr. Thompson declared that he entertained the same view.

Mr. Newlands said that if the Republican and Democratic Conventions would insert blanks in their platforms pledging their legislative candidates to support measures for economizing in the expenditures of State and county governments, much good could be accomplished. He did not think that they would dare to break such pledges. He thought that more honest legislation was secured in this State than in California. The officials in San Francisco were more corrupt than anywhere else, yet for ten or fifteen years both parties have been forced by the people and the press to pledge themselves to a tax limitation of fifty cents upon the hundred, and neither party has yet gone back on this pledge.

Mr. Baker said that it was well known that a prominent candidate for Congress once said that platforms were made to catch votes and he had no faith whatever in pledges. He said he was satisfied that \$100,000 per year could be saved this State by changing our organic law, and his experience had been that it could not be done by legislative enactment. He strongly urged the Board of Trade to use its influence to have a Constitutional Convention.

After some further discussion of the subject the meeting adjourned.

A COUPLE OF LETTERS

From Leading Citizens on the Constitutional Convention—Discussion invited.

It seems to be the general sentiment that the only way to correct existing evils in our organic law is through the channels of a Constitutional Convention. The GAZETTE publishes two letters to-day from leading citizens of the State on the subject and invites correspondence both pro and con. The only way to determine what is best is by a general discussion of the matter, and this paper will publish any letter sent in. Following are the letters:

DATON, Nev., Sept. 2, 1890.

Allen C. Bragg, Esq., Secretary State Board of Trade, Reno, Nevada—DEAR SIR: I have received your invitation to be present at a meeting of the State Board of Trade to be held at Reno the 3d inst., that action should be taken by the Board with reference to the holding of a State Constitutional Convention.

I greatly regret my inability to be present at said meeting, but hope the Board will take such action as will bring the matter of holding a Constitutional Convention to the favorable consideration of the people. The necessity of a revision of our Constitution is apparent to all. My experience is that no amendments can be reasonably expected without a convention for that purpose. If the people are in favor of the call now pending and are decided as to the coming election, as I think they are when the object is fairly and honestly stated, the Legislature at its next session can so arrange for said convention at a reasonable cost. The work can be done in twenty days and will not cost more than from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. I am in favor of a convention and hope the Board will insist that the political parties, both Republican and Democrat, shall recommend the same in their platforms. Very respectfully, W. J. WESTERFIELD.

A. C. Bragg, Esq., Secretary State Board of Trade—DEAR SIR:—It will be found in the newspapers that I am "sucking us on to bankruptcy," he said. The State is shrinking in population and wealth, and taxes are high. In my opinion, the only remedy was

Great Remnant Sale

—AT—

THE PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18.

At Half Their Actual Value!

There will be great bargains in all of our goods, as the shelves must be cleared for Fall goods, which will commence to arrive soon. Respectfully,

PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE

Nevada State Fair!

1890,

Reno, - - - Nevada,

September 22d to 27th, Inclusive.

Trotting, Pacing and Running Races.

Ladies' Tournament, Stock Parade.

EXHIBITION OF WILD HORSE RIDING.

STATE MILITARY PARADE!

Splendid Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining and Mechanical Exhibits.

For premium list, speed program, and other information, address the Secretary, at Reno, Nevada:

W. H. GOULD, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

H. FREDRICK,

(Successor to I. FREDRICK.)

Virginia Street, - - - Reno, Nevada

The public generally invited to inspect my new and elegant stock comprising everything in a first-class jewelry store, and my prices defy competition.

Largest and Most Elegant Stock Ever Displayed in Reno.

Repairing of Fine Watches and Jewelry a Specialty, and Lowest Prices. my31

MARCUS FREDRICK,

—DEALER IN—
Tobacco, Cigars, Smokers' Materials, Etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. JACOB'S OIL
CURES PERMANENTLY
SPRAINS AND STRAINS.

Athletes Please it Highly.
606 Ninth St., San Francisco, Cal., May 8, 1897.
Some time ago, while a member of the
Olympic Athletic Club, I sprained my knee
severely and suffered greatly, but was speedily
and completely cured by S. J. Jacob's Oil.

JOHN GARRETT.

Jumped from Engine.
879 S. 10th St., Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22, 1898.
I jumped from an engine in a collision, and
sprung my ankle very badly. I used S. J. Jacob's
Oil, and in a few days I was completely cured.
C. ROEPER.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGEL CO., Baltimore, Md.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

At a meeting of the Republican State
Central Committee of Nevada, held this
day, it was ordered that a

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

VIRGINIA CITY,

Thursday, Sept. 4, 1899,

At 10 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose
of nominating a full State
ticket, viz:

- Member of Congress.
- Governor.
- Lieutenant Governor.
- Judge of the Supreme Court.
- Clerk of the Supreme Court.
- Attorney General.
- Secretary of State.
- State Controller.
- State Treasurer.
- Surveyor General.
- State Printer.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Four Judges of the District Court.
- Two Members of Board of Regents State University.
- Also for the appointment of a State Central Committee.

The basis of representation of the several counties on the said convention shall be one delegate for each 500 votes, and one for each fraction of 150 votes or over cast for the falling and a motion elector, as provided in the constitution, apportioned as follows:

Churchill county	2
Douglas	2
Elko	2
Esmeralda	2
Kearney	2
Humboldt	2
Lander	2
Lincoln	2
Lyon	2
Nye	2
Ormsby	2
Pershing	2
Washoe	11
White Pine	2
Total	146

The several Republican County Central Committees will call a

PRIMARY ELECTION

Of the People on

Saturday, Aug. 16, 1899,

For the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, the Primary Elections to be held on the said day, in accordance with the laws of the State and the instructions of the State Central Committee.

The following text will be required of each and every voter at the said Primary Elections:

"I am a citizen of this State and will support the nominees of the Republican party."

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee recognize the National Republican platform for 1898, including the declaration that the Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and that it is "in favor of the free coinage of silver."

Resolved, That the persistent neglect of the National Republican platform, coupled with its attempt to influence Congressional legislation so as to perpetuate silver demonetization, is a violation of the silver plank of the National Republican platform, and an attack on the rich and interests of the miners, farmers and workers of the land, and an act of party perjury that should call for its retirement from the control of an administration which is pledged to help and not hinder the demonetization of silver.

Resolved, That the Republican party is in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; that it holds to this principle as a test of party faith and a test of party allegiance; that it will permit no abandonment or modification of this doctrine; that let whosoever will prove recreant to the principle of bimetallicism it will remain steadfast thereon, and that it invites all voters in Nevada who favor the repeal of the legislation introduced in 1873 by which silver was demonetized, and who desire the establishment of free and unlimited coinage as the law of the United States of America, to join in electing delegates to a Republican State Convention.

F. D. ROYLE, Chairman.

C. F. LORD, Secretary.

INTERVIEWING A GHOST.

The Strange Case of Smith, the
Rep rter.

"Five years ago I was a newspaper reporter, poor and temperate. I wish to impress the latter fact on the mind of the reader in the beginning, otherwise the following tale might lead to other conclusions. Now I have as much money as I need, can take a drink when I desire it, do so, and only write when the spirit moves me to do so.

"It all came about in a most singular and unearthly manner, too. At that time I was employed on an afternoon daily, and one morning when I showed up at the city editor's desk for instructions, he sent all the other boys out first, then, turning to me, knocked the ashes from his cigar, and said:

"Smith, how is your supply of nerve this morning?"

"If he had asked me whether or not I had made my last will and testament I should not have been any more surprised; but I managed to keep my face from revealing the astonishment I felt, and answered:

"Well, the supply is equal to the demand, so far as I know."

"How would you like to tackle a ghost to-night for an interview?"

The next question asked, as he looked from the corner of his eye, presumably to see how far I would jump at the startling question.

"I did not jump, but felt my flesh crawl at the very thought. Every reporter knows that when he refuses an assignment his resignation is the next thing in order. This flashed through my mind, but although poverty had its heavy shadow over my neck, and I needed every dollar I could make, still as that particular moment I did not care so much for losing my position as I did for the thought that I might be laughed at by the braver of the profession, so I answered, as calmly as I could:

"That depends somewhat on what sort of a ghost it is. I hope I would not shrink from a ghost of a chance, or possibly from a real, genuine graveyard ghost; but, no doubt, I could tell more about that after seeing one."

"Well, Smith, we'll give you a chance at the genuine article this time," went on the editor. "News is a little flat just now, and we need something to freshen up matters. There is a haunted house in the suburbs. It has been vacant for years because of the unsociability and exclusiveness of the present occupant. I desire that you spend to-night in that house. Give a detailed report of your visit, a minute picture of the surroundings, and try to get something from his or her ghostship. If such a thing as a ghost exists. You can go out an hour or two before dark and get your bearings."

"With that he turned to the work before him, and for a moment I stood as one in a stupor. I thought it just as probable that I would turn the river up stream as that I would see or hear a ghost, or attempt to speak to it. I should stumble on one; but I left the room with a firm resolve to do as bidden, let come what would.

"It may be imagined that I suffered from this and starts during the day. Sometimes cold perspiration stood out on my brow in great beads; then again I would be parched and feverish.

"An hour before sundown I stood before the house in which I was to spend the night. I had made up my mind to write up the place while I waited for his ghostship to appear, and I firmly expected to wait all night and leave in the morning without seeing or hearing anything out of the ordinary. That was in my calow days, so far as ghosts are concerned.

"The premises looked as if they had once been the comfortable home of some well-to-do person, but as I stood there I could not help observing that the 'graying tooth of time' had gotten in its work. The front gate stood half open in a disconsolate sort of way, and in many places the once neat picket fence in front of the house was down, and blackened by alternate rain and sunshine.

"It was in early fall, and the yard was overgrown with rank weeds. The building was outlined dark and desolate against the paling eastern sky. The window shutters hung listlessly from their fastenings, and mournfully creaked at the slightest breath of wind.

"I made my way toward the front door in about the same manner that a culprit walks up to the altar of justice—with a good deal of hesitancy and trepidation.

"I placed my hand to the handle of the door and the bolt yielded with a grating protest. Agitated pressure, and the creaking hinges sent a myriad of echoes bounding and rebounding throughout every part of the house. I looked into the hall and saw that every thing there was dusty and time-worn. The carpets and rugs, once the best the market afforded, were old and faded.

"I ventured in and closed the door. Strange to say, that every moment all fear left me. This was another surprise. I expected that my knees would smite together, and that I would hardly get out of there alive. I pinched my arm to assure myself that I had not become numb and fallen to the floor, or that I had not been asleep and dreamed it all.

"I involuntarily placed my hat on a rickety old hat-rack in the hall, and then explored the rooms on the ground floor. All were furnished, but the cushions had moldered from the chairs so that a touch of the hand sent the flying atoms in dust. The draperies about the rooms were as tattered as cobwebs.

"I looked at every thing in the parlor, library, sitting-room, kitchen and cellar, and then went through the sleeping rooms above. They all looked as if the owner had stepped out years before and never returned. Ordinarily this solemn and grave-like place would have given me the horrors, as the women express it, but finally I became curious to see what would happen there when all the earth slumbered.

"I had provided myself with a bull's-eye lantern, and when darkness came on I fixed myself a table in the parlor and began writing as unconcernedly as could be. I wanted to work the subject for all it was worth, by giving elaborate details. I concluded to write up the matter as I went along, and hand in the copy as soon as reporting at the office in the morning. The fact is, I was fast becoming elated over the 'fast' assignment that had been given me, as

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

(Continued from third page.)

It is possible for me to be present at your meeting to-morrow night, but you may prefer to have me in the morning at a radio in single and financial reform in our State Government, and I believe the easiest and most speedy way of reaching that desired result will be through a Constitutional Convention. Very respectfully,

J. L. CAMPBELL.

Copyright, 1898.

KISSES.

(A Roman and Juliet.)

"A prominent physician calls the kiss an elegant diamant of disease. He says, 'never is spread by it, so are lung diseases.' But upon the married and happy couple, it is a most precious and precious as such, and the old fox says the grapes are sour. Let him devote himself to making our women healthy and blooming, that kisses may be kisses. This can surely be done by the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Pink Pills for Pale People,' a simple, magical in curing diseases peculiar to females. It is a blessing for a woman, for it takes her time to be no more irregular, backache, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, general debility and kindred ailments.

It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled as a Liver and Bowel Regulator. Cures Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Constipation, and all the ailments of the bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

MRS. GRAHAM'S

Cocoa and Edible Flower Cream.

HAVE YOU EVER

seen Mrs. Graham's Cocoa and Edible Flower Cream? If not, you are missing a great treat. It is a pure, delicious, and healthy food, and is sold by all grocers and confectioners.

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REGISTRATION NOTICES.

Registration Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of Registration for the General Election to be held November 4, 1899, for the election of State, County and Township officers are now open and will remain open daily on all legal days from 10 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., until October 10, 1899, and from 10 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., in addition to the hours hereof mentioned, at which time the books of registration will be closed at 6 o'clock p. m. Naturalized citizens will be required to produce their papers at the time they present themselves for registration.

W. H. YOUNG,
County Agent for Reno Precinct, Washoe County, Nevada.

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County Agent for Reno Precinct, Washoe County, Nevada.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of Registration for the General Election to be held November 4, 1899, for the election of State, County and Township officers are now open and will remain open daily on all legal days from 10 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., until October 10, 1899, and from 10 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., in addition to the hours hereof mentioned, at which time the books of registration will be closed at 6 o'clock p. m. Naturalized citizens will be required to produce their papers at the time they present themselves for registration.

W. H. YOUNG,
County Agent for Reno Precinct, Washoe County, Nevada.

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